



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

THE LEAST TERN IN COLORADO—A CORRECTION

This note is made necessary by the inclusion of the Colorado record of *Sterna a. antillarum* in Vol. VIII of Dr. Ridgway's monumental work on the "Birds of North and Middle America" (page 524).

In the Auk, Vol. XI, 1894, p. 182, Prof. W. W. Cooke recorded an example of this bird seen by him at Colorado Springs and "reported as having been taken near Fort Collins." But in his subsequent work, "The Birds of Colorado" (Bull. 37, Colo. Exper. Sta., Fort Collins, Colo., Mar. 1897) he personally repudiated the record in the following words: "Further investigation has convinced him (Prof. Cooke) that the specimen was secured outside of Colorado. There is now no certain record for this state."

What was true in 1897, is equally so today and there is no authentic record for the state. In fact the history of this record, as above given, has been accepted by all subsequent writers up to the present time and it seems probable that in compiling the distributional data for his latest work, Dr. Ridgway merely overlooked the correction and included the original note.

F. C. LINCOLN.

September 22, 1919.

NOTES FROM LAKE COUNTY

ROSEATE TERN.—July 31, 1919, was made noteworthy by finding a single individual of this beautiful little Tern on the beach at the lake. I had made a wide detour in order to come in from the rear on a large flock of Sandpipers assembled on the beach; protecting my approach, after getting close by a sand ridge, but, being a little careless, they all took to wing and I was surprised to see a single Tern among them, which, unlike the Sandpipers, only made a short circling flight and then returned to the beach. Its snow-white breast and entirely black bill—I could not detect the change of color at the base—proclaimed it was a Roseate. I finally flushed it and made a further observation in that the wing tips in flight were very light in color, only a trifle darker than the rest of the upper wing surface. The bird alighted again, and this time near a convenient log, which, by crawling on my stomach and elbows I finally reached, and from over the top observed my bird at a distance of twenty feet or less. I have never seen it so stated, and the observation made on this individual may not be constant with Roseate in general, but the bird's attitude when at rest was different, and more graceful, than that of the Common Tern. The last time I flushed the bird it uttered a few cries of a somewhat rasping quality, but entirely different and much softer than the usual call of the Common Tern.